

Corrigendum to: Coral Moroccan biodiversity after the End-Triassic mass extinction/Biodiversité corallienne du Maroc après l'extinction de masse du Trias-Jurassique

BSGF - Earth Sciences Bulletin 2025, 196, 6, p. 1–60.
<https://doi.org/10.1051/bsgf/2024027>

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The online version of the paper (LSID [urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:A0B7E857-178C-48A1-A3E4-F3CEF7178D3C](https://zoobank.org/pub:A0B7E857-178C-48A1-A3E4-F3CEF7178D3C)) was published on the 4th of June 2025, but because the publication was not registered in ZooBank the requirements of Article 8.5 of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN, 1999, with amendments of 2012) were not met. Complete descriptions of these two species can be found within this original publication in accordance with Article 13.1.2 of the ICZN Code, but a description that states in words characters that are purported to differentiate both taxa are included within this Corrigendum in accordance with Article 13.1.1 of the ICZN Code.

This Corrigendum (<https://zoobank.org/References/AC7DEEDD-C2DB-4BB0-ACD6-B5075CF08E10>) was added to ZooBank and published on September 15th.

Presently, the samples are deposited at the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle of Geneva, Switzerland. In the future, they should be redeposited at the Direction de la Géologie, Ministère de l'Énergie, des Mines et du Développement Durable, Département de l'Énergie et des Mines, in Rabat, Morocco.

The names of new species are being formally proposed within this Corrigendum with their ZooBank LSID (numbers of figures and tables refer to the original corrected article):

Paracuifia castellum nov. sp.

[urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:793FBE46-515B-4220-966F-3A4C1662C91E](https://zoobank.org/act:793FBE46-515B-4220-966F-3A4C1662C91E)

Figure 18

Type designation. Holotype designated herein: SB-78/1 (20 thin sections: SB-78A to SB-78F, SB-78H to SB-78U).

Type locality and horizon. Upper Sinemurian or lowermost Pliensbachian from Castle olistolith, Amellagou Region, High Atlas Mountains, Morocco.

Diagnosis. *Paracuifia* with circular or slightly subcircular corallite about one centimetre in diameter, and around thirty septa.

Description. Colony phaceloid. Corallite circular or slightly subcircular. Septa thick, compact along the entire length, free or joined, straight or slightly undulated. Septal apparatus ordered in two size orders. Lateral margin of septa without ornamentation. Ghost of microstructure characterised by an aligned set of brown dots in the mid septal plan (Fig. 18F). Mid-septal line straight to slightly wavy (Fig. 18E). Endotheca made of large dissepiments regularly distributed in the interseptal space. These dissepiments show the same microstructure as septa (Fig. 18B), which indicated that the septa would be mostly made of thickening deposits. Columella absent. Costae absent. Probably trabeculothecal wall (Fig. 18E).

Dimensions. Calicular diameter 9.2 to 11.5mm — Number of septa 30 septa — Septal density 2 to 3 septa per 3 mm.

Similarities and differences. *Paracuifia castellum* sp. nov. differs from:

— *Paracuifia magnifica* (Melnikova, 1984) that has an elliptic shape of corallites, a diameter from 6mm in juvenile stage to 40 mm, and a number of septa around 200 in 5 size orders in adult stage.

— *Paracuifia tortuosa* (Melnikova, 2001) that has an elliptic shape of corallites, a diameter from 8 to 40 mm, and 130 to 150 septa in four size orders.

— *Paracuifia smithi* (Caruthers and Stanley, 2008) that has a very large and irregular corallite, a diameter from 10 to 23 mm, a tendency to be pseudo-meandroid, and poorly developed S2 septa.

— *Paracuifia jenniae* (Caruthers and Stanley, 2008) that has a pseudo-meandroid arrangement and a septal apparatus organised in four size orders.

— *Paracuifia anomala* (Caruthers and Stanley, 2008) that shows a cerioid arrangement of corallites.

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Stratigraphic and geographic distribution. Upper Sinemurian or lowermost Pliensbachian from Morocco (High Atlas Mountains).

Lepidophyllia (Heterastraea) microcalix nov. sp.

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:AE1BF45C-68F9-48A7-A61C-570FA9EDF085

Figures 25–27

Synonymy

v. 2019 *Lepidophyllia (Heterastraea) microcalix* (unavailable name, ICZN art. 8.3)—Boivin: p. 216, figs. 10.16, 10.17 and 10.18. 3.

Type designation. Holotype SB-220 (Fig. 26-D) and 30 paratypes: SB-48, SB-55/1, SB-57, SB-154, SB-193 (silicified), SB-196, SB-197, SB- 204/1, SB-210/1, SB- 211, SB-212, SB-213, SB-216, SB-218/1, SB-224/1, SB- 227, SB-228, SB-230/2, SB-250, SB-318/1, SB-319, SB- 320, SB-321/1, SB-322, SB-325, SB-327, SB-329, SB-330, SB-333 and SB-340.

Type locality and horizon. Upper Sinemurian from Serdrar reef (sampling spot 2: N 32.00788° W 4.94478°), Amellagou Region, High Atlas Mountains, Morocco.

Ages and localities of paratypes. Dromedary biostrome (Hettangian or Sinemurian), Upper Sinemurian from Serdrar reef, Upper Sinemurian or lowermost Pliensbachian from Castle olistolith and Lower Pliensbachian from Owl olistolith — Amellagou Region, High Atlas Mountains, Morocco.

Diagnosis. *Lepidophyllia (Heterastraea)* with small calices (1.5 to 4 mm) and a high septal density (4 to 7 septa per mm) (see Tab. 5 and 6 of the presently corrected article for full description and comparison with other nominal species).

Description. Colonies cerioid. Corallites polygonal. Septal intracalicular budding (Figs 25–E, 26–E-F). Septa compact except the inner margin, free or sometimes joined (including contratingent junctions), confluent or not confluent, curved or wavy. Septal apparatus organised in three size

orders, regularly hierarchized in length and thickness. Lateral faces of septa ornamented by fine granules. Spines are dissociated at inner margin of septa, orientation sub-horizontal of free spines (Fig. 26–A). The axial space is occupied by free spines. Depending on the length of septa and the depth of the transverse section, the axial region can be (1) a large fossa (Fig. 25–E), (2) occupied by a papillose columella made of free spines (Fig. 26–B) or (3) occupied by a parietal columella made of junction of septa (Fig. 26–E-F). No pali. Endotheca made of thin wide dissepiments occasionally steeply inclined (Fig. 26–A). Wall septothecal? Mid-wall line sometimes visible (Figs. 25–C-D, 26–E-F).

Dimensions. Dimensions are given in Table 5. The species present a moderate variability of the great and small diameters, the distance from corallite to corallite and the number of septa. The distribution of these dimensions is continuous (Fig. 27–A) and the morphospace is homogeneous (Fig. 27–B). The thickness of the wall and the septal density are still less variable. Consequently, we have no reason to split this species into several units.

Similarities and differences. *Lepidophyllia (Heterastraea) microcalix* has the smallest calices among nominal species of *Lepidophyllia (Heterastraea)* described in Tab. 6, Figs. 28 and 29: its diameter, distance from corallite to corallite and its number of septa are the smallest. Moreover, its septal density is higher than other species, except *L. (H.) angelae*. The PCA on the nominal species dimensions (Fig. 29) shows a clear separation between *L. (H.) microcalix* and other species on the second principal component (29.9% of total variance).

Stratigraphic and geographic distribution. Hettangian? –Sinemurian – lower Pliensbachian from Morocco (High Atlas Mountains).

Consequently, the new names are available from 15th September.

Cite this article as: Boivin S, Lathuilière B, Martini R. 2025. Corrigendum to: Coral Moroccan biodiversity after the End-Triassic mass extinction/Biodiversité corallienne du Maroc après l’extinction de masse du Trias-Jurassique, *BSGF - Earth Sciences Bulletin* 196: 16. <https://doi.org/10.1051/bsgf/2025017>